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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks February 12, 1968

E. Allen Lightner Jr. and Consul General Howard Trivers, the latter two involved in the so-called "Stephen A. Koczak selection out case," are all members of the so-called Henderson-Princeton Pact group of Ivy League "old school tie" Foreign Service Officers, the source indicated.

Under Secretary Henderson told Ambassador Beam, the source stated, that the State Department had received its information personally from Richard M. Bissell, Jr., the CIA's Deputy Director for Operations who, as readers of The Exchange will recall, later coordinated the disastrous "Bay of Pigs" action in Cuba which resulted in his own resignation as well as the departure from CIA of its Director, Allen Dulles.

When informing Under Secretary Henderson of the details of the dispatches of "Lt Col Goleniewski" regarding American members of the American Embassy in Warsaw identified as Soviet agents, or otherwise "compromised," Mr. Bissell has requested that none of the suspected American officials in Warsaw be "alerted" by any personnel actions or transfers without prior approval of such action by CIA, the source revealed. To prevent any "inadvertent" personnel actions in Warsaw itself, Mr. Bissell and Under Secretary Henderson had agreed to recall Ambassador Beam for "consultations" and to have him personally informed about the situation in his Embassy, the source stated.

The reason Ambassador Beam had been "totally unaware previously" of the existence and activities of "Lt. Col. Goleniewski," the source explained, was that "Lt Col Goleniewski" was careful to avoid the American Embassy in Warsaw and has sent all his messages to American officials, addressed to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, through his own couriers who dispatched the material from Switzerland or other Western European countries. Thus, Ambassador Beam had never met "Lt Col Goleniewski," the source revealed.

In his meetings with Under Secretary Henderson and Assistant Secretary Boswell, Ambassador Beam did not learn the name of "Lt Col Goleniewski," the source stated, because Mr. Bissell had not communicated it to the State Department. However, the information he did receive was sufficiently detailed so that, when Madam Jerzy Michalowski obtained it subsequently in Warsaw from Ambassador Beam, the Soviet intelligence organization was able to identify "Lt Col Goleniewski" as the American "agent in place," the source stated. This required "Lt Col Goleniewski" to flee for his life to West Berlin and ended his activities as an American agent in the Soviet camp, the source concluded.

### President's Message on Crime

**HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's proposal for increased security measures for banks and savings and loan institutions, as outlined in his message on crime control, deserves our immediate attention and bipartisan support.

The alarming increase in the number of bank robberies requires immediate action. The FBI Crime Index of statistics submitted by local and state police agencies discloses that bank robbery continued a sharp upward trend with a 60-percent increase during the first 9 months of 1967, over the same months in 1966.

Other statistics made available by the FBI indicate that violation of the Fed-

eral bank robbery statute increased approximately 30 percent in 1967. The total number of robberies, burglaries, and larcenies during the calendar year reached 2,551, as compared with a previous alltime high of 1,871 for 1966.

The dollar losses resulting from these crimes are in the millions. But of immeasurably greater concern, is the expanding threat to the lives of customers, bank employees, and police officers which is inherent in these crimes of violence.

The FBI reports that the arsenal of weapons available to robbers and burglars has steadily grown. The newest, a burning tool which came into use in bank burglaries in 1967, is capable of burning through a 6-inch thickness of tempered steel in approximately 15 seconds. It can cut an opening in a 3-foot wall of concrete in a matter of minutes.

Modern technology has placed sophisticated counterweapons at the disposal of banks and other financial institutions at relatively modest costs. An FBI publication which has recently been circulated to banking institutions indicates that reasonably effective alarm systems may be installed and operated for \$100, plus a nominal monthly charge. Microphones which may be connected to speakers installed in a local police station cost about the same. Special protective cameras are available for approximately \$1,000.

However, despite the success the FBI has reported in tracking criminals with the aid of protective devices, and efforts on the part of the Bureau to encourage voluntary use of safety measures, security and protective measures in many institutions remain grossly inadequate.

The situation can be remedied by Federal legislation placing responsibility for overseeing the installation, maintenance and operation of minimum security devices and procedures in the Federal agencies who perform other supervisory functions in relation to federally insured financial institutions. We should give our law enforcement officers charged with responsibility for protecting our financial institutions the benefits that can be expected from the use of modern methods to make banks and other financial institutions secure from criminal assaults.

### The Wholesome Poultry Act

**HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson is to be commended for proposing additional legislation to help insure the purity of food Americans eat.

The first session of the 90th Congress provided the American consumer with what the President termed a "landmark" in consumer protection—a Wholesome Meat Act to insure that all of the Nation's meat supply meets the high standards of Federal inspection which is a model for the world.

This session of Congress faces the responsibility of providing the same stand-

ards of wholesomeness for our Nation's poultry supply.

The Wholesome Poultry Act, proposed Tuesday by President Johnson, provides for Federal technical and financial assistance to States setting up adequate poultry-inspection systems, and provides authority for the Federal Government to assume inspection responsibilities in those States which do not establish adequate inspection. It would also provide additional control and authority over marketing channels through which unsafe poultry may reach the American consumer.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of the Wholesome Poultry Act in the version proposed by the administration—which is a major step forward. By scrutinizing the facts developed through hearings on the Wholesome Poultry Act, it may appear that certain refinements of the administration proposals are appropriate.

Again, the President's efforts in encouraging the Congress to enact this important new consumer safeguard merits the gratitude of every American.

### Nation's Governors and Boy Scouting

**HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure to conduct surveys of Members of the 89th and 90th Congresses to determine what the Boy Scouts had done for Congress a half century after Congress did something for the Boy Scouts by chartering it as a national organization.

Because of my abiding interest in Scouting, I was contacted by Mr. Keith Douglass of Dover, Del., who conducted a similar survey of our Nation's Governors. I was not surprised to learn that well over half of our Governors have participated in the Scouting program, either as Scouts or as Scout leaders.

It is grand testimony to the free world's greatest youth movement that it has played a part in developing the leadership capabilities of so many of our Nation's outstanding citizens.

There is no better time than during Boy Scout Week to recognize the Governors who have, at some time during their lives, come under the influence of the Scout Oath:

On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God and my Country.

Only 21 Governors have had no Scouting experience. Of the 29 Governors who have been associated with the movement, 26 were Scouts, 12 have served as adult Scouters, and nine have been registered in both capacities.

The following Governors have participated in the Scouting program:

Alaska Governor Walter J. Hickel, Scout; Arizona Gov. John R. Williams, Scout; Colorado Gov. John A. Love, Scout; Connecticut Gov. Charles I. Terry, Jr., Florida Gov. Claude R. Kirk, Life Scout; Idaho Gov. Don W. Samuelson, Scout and Scouter; Illinois

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